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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/660,354	09/10/2003	Stephen F. Yates	H0004293	5140
7590	05/23/2008			
Honeywell International, Inc. Law Dept. AB2 P.O. Box 2245 Morristown, NJ 07962-9806			EXAMINER CONLEY, SEAN EVERETT	
			ART UNIT 1797	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/23/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/660,354	YATES ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SEAN E. CONLEY	1797	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 March 2008.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-2, 9-13, 17-19 and 65 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-2, 9-13, 17-19 and 65 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 20, 2008 has been entered. Claims 1-2, 9-13, 17-19, and 65 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 1-2, 10-13, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Say et al. in view of Shiga et al. (JP 2002238981 A – machine translation).

Regarding claim 1, Say et al. disclose an air treatment unit for removing a pollutant from an air stream which is further capable of providing cleansed air to an interior air space. The system of Say et al. comprises at least one air cleaner unit (reactor (100)) in communication with said interior air space, wherein said at least one air cleaner unit provides only a single flow path for said air stream using blower (118).

Blower (118) is used to facilitate unidirectional air flow in the direction of the arrows in figure 5. The at least one air cleaner unit comprises at least one photocatalytic oxidation unit (formed by photocatalytic fins (102)) and a first adsorbent unit (adsorbent buffer (not shown) positioned upstream from the photocatalytic oxidation unit - see col. 7, lines 32- 55). Therefore, the at least one photocatalytic oxidation unit is located downstream from said first adsorbent unit (see figure 5; see col. 3, lines 38-65; see col. 7, lines 12-55). The first adsorbent unit includes a first adsorbent material selected from zeolites such as molecular sieve 13X, active carbon, and other surface area materials such as HEPA filters, wool, or high surface area titanium dioxide (see col. 7, lines 32-50). The adsorbent material inherently has a first isotherm curve for a pollutant.

Say et al. also disclose that the air cleaner unit comprises a second adsorbent unit (post-filter (122)) located downstream from said first photocatalytic oxidation unit. The second adsorbent unit may comprises a scrubber, adsorbent bed, or reactant bed (see figure 5; see col. 7, lines 25-31). The first adsorbent unit is adapted to reversibly adsorb said pollutant from said air stream at a first concentration of said pollutant and said first adsorbent unit is further adapted to desorb said pollutant into said air stream at a second concentration of said pollutant (see col. 7, lines 25-55).

However, Say et al. fails to explicitly disclose the material used for the second adsorbent material of the second adsorbent unit (post-filter (122)). Therefore, it would have been necessary and thus obvious to look to the prior art for conventional materials used for a post filter in an air cleaning unit. Shiga et al. provides this conventional teaching showing that it is known in the art to use a zeolite (5) or activated carbon as

the adsorbent in a post filter (1b) located downstream from a photocatalyst unit in an air cleaning device in order to adsorb contaminants before exiting the device (see figure 3; see English abstract; see paragraphs [0007], [0015]-[0017], [0021], [0027] of the machine translation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the post filter from a material of zeolite or activated carbon motivated by the expectation of successfully practicing the invention of Say et al. In addition, the use of a zeolite as the second adsorbent, material in the post filter, as exemplified by Shiga et al., will result in a second adsorbent unit with a steeper isotherm curve than the first isotherm curve of the first adsorbent unit when activated carbon is used as the adsorbent in the first adsorbent unit of Say et al. Thus, the second adsorbent unit is adapted to adsorb the pollutant from the air stream at a second concentration because it has a steeper isotherm curve.

Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a material with a steeper isotherm curve (higher adsorption ability) for the second adsorbent unit (post-filter 122) in order to ensure that all remaining contaminants are adsorbed from the contaminated air prior to the air exiting from the device.

Regarding claim 2, Say et al. disclose that the first photocatalytic unit (formed by photocatalytic fins (102) with lamps (104)) is physically separated from and located downstream from the first adsorbent unit (not shown but disclosed as being positioned upstream before fins (102) - see col. 7, lines 32-55).

Regarding claims 10-12, Say et al. fails to specifically disclose the size of the micropores of the adsorbent material or an adsorbent material that is activated carbon

fabric. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Say et al. and use any suitable material having a specific isotherm curve, specific pore size, or a specific material type for the first and second adsorbent unit since the Applicant has admitted that selecting the appropriate adsorbent material for an adsorbent unit is a matter of design choice based on operating conditions such as type of contaminant and concentration (see specification page 21, lines 12-30). Furthermore, absent a showing of unexpected results, it would have been obvious to modify the pore size of the adsorbent material through routine experimentation in order to determine the pore size suitable for a specific contaminant or concentration of contaminant.

Regarding claim 13, the air cleaner unit (reactor (100)) is capable of being used in combination with the interior air space within an aircraft.

Regarding claim 17, Say et al. disclose a particulate filter (pre-filter (120)) located upstream from the at least one photocatalytic oxidation unit (formed by fins (102) and lamp (104)) and the adsorbent filter (122) (see figure 5; see col. 7, lines 12-25).

Regarding claims 18 and 19, the air cleaner unit of Say et al. is capable of operating at a constant temperature and at ambient temperature. Say et al. does not disclose any requirements on a specific operating temperature.

4. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Say et al. in view of Shiga et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ogata et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,531,100 B1).

Say et al. disclose that the photocatalytic oxidation unit comprises at least one photocatalytic panel (fin (102)), wherein the fin (102) comprises a metal photocatalytic support (see col. 3, lines 50-65). However, Say et al. is silent with regards to specific types of metal used for the photocatalytic support, therefore, it would have been necessary and thus obvious to look to the prior art for conventional metal materials. Ogata et al. provides this conventional teaching showing that it is known in the art to use an aluminum substrate as the support material for a photocatalyst (see col. 2, lines 52- 65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the metal photocatalytic support from aluminum motivated by the expectation of successfully practicing the invention of Say et al.

5. Claim 65 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Say et al. in view of Shiga et al. as applied to claim 1 above.

Say et al. discloses the claimed invention in the embodiment as shown in figure 5 and disclosed in col. 3, lines 38-65 and col. 7, lines 12-55. However, this embodiment of Say et al. fails to disclose the configuration of lamps and photocatalytic panels as recited in claim 65. However, an alternative embodiment of Say et al., shown in figure 9, discloses a photocatalytic oxidation unit (formed by fins (502) and lamps (504) in reactor (500)) comprising a plurality of photocatalytic panels (fins (502)) and a plurality

of ultraviolet sources (lamps (504)), wherein the panels and ultraviolet sources are arranged linearly and parallel to each other in an alternating setup (see figure 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the photocatalytic oxidation unit of figure 5 with the photocatalytic oxidation unit of figure 9 based on the suitability and desired characteristics of the arrangement. Furthermore, substitution of known functionally equivalent structures involves only ordinary skill in the art and the courts have held that when a patent teaches a structure already known in the prior art that is altered by the mere substitution of one element for another known in the field, the combination must do more than yield a predictable result. *KSR v. Teleflex*

Response to Arguments

6. The rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 112 is withdrawn in response to the amendment of claim 1 which corrects the deficiencies cited in the final office action.

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection of the claims in view of Say et al. have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The newly cited prior art reference to Shiga et al. has been relied upon to teach materials for a second adsorbent unit located downstream of a photocatalytic unit wherein the second adsorbent uses materials that result in a steeper isotherm curve than the first adsorbent material when used in the device of Say et al. (see above rejection of claim 1 over Say et al. in view of Shiga et al.).

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to Applicant's admissions have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection. The combination of Say et al. in view of Shiga et al. result in a first adsorbent having a first isotherm curve and a second adsorbent with a steeper isotherm curve than the first isotherm curve of the first adsorbent. In addition, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that varying operating conditions, such as pollution type and concentration would necessitate choosing different adsorbent materials in order to clean the air. Thus material selection, as stated by the applicants, is merely a matter of design choice and absent a showing of unexpected results, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, through routine experimentation, to choose any suitable adsorbent material suitable to achieve the desired result of cleaning the air and removing pollutants.

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to the prior art reference of Ogata et al as applied to claim 9 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that claim 9, because of its dependency on claim 1, defines a novel and unobvious air quality system. This argument is not persuasive because claim 1 is rejected as being unpatentable over Say et al. in view of Shiga et al. Therefore, claim 9 remains rejected.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean E. Conley whose telephone number is 571-272-8414. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gladys Corcoran can be reached on 571-272-1214. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

May 22, 2008

/Sean E Conley/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797